

article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1942, from Minneapolis, Minn., and that it was in possession of J. Pechman & Co., Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Pure Dark Rye Flour."

On October 19, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4028. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 11 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8276. Sample Nos. 16910-F, 17820-F.)

On August 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 11 bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 16, 1942, from East Buffalo, N. Y., and that it was in possession of the Giant Markets, Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Pillsbury's Best Flour."

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4029. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 13 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8195. Sample No. 17824-F.)

On August 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 13 bags of flour at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 26, 1942, and that it was in the possession of the Mother's Pie Co., New York, N. Y.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. It was labeled in part: "Washburn's Glory Flour."

On October 1, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4030. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 5 Bags of Flour. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8280. Sample Nos. 17822-F, 16911-F.)

On August 29, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 5 98-pound bags of flour at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 26, 1941, from Evansville, Ind., and that it was in possession of David Spruks Co., Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: "Igleheart's Swans Down Cake Flour."

On October 30, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**4031. Adulteration of Sturdiwheat. U. S. v. 76 Sacks of Sturdiwheat Sterilized. Product ordered disposed of as hog feed.** (F. D. C. No. 8199. Sample No. 15369-F.)

On August 26, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Utah filed an information against 76 98-pound sacks of Sturdiwheat at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 29, 1942, from Winona, Minn., and that it was in possession of the Holsum Bread Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been held under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth. The article was labeled in part: (Sacks) "Sturdiwheat Sterilized, manufactured by Bay State Milling Company, Winona, Minnesota."

On October 10, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be disposed of as hog feed under the supervision of the United States marshal.

Nos. 4032 to 4048 describe actions based on corn meal found filthy because of contamination by rodents, insect infestation, or both.

**4032. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Interstate Milling Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$300.** (F. D. C. No. 7735. Sample Nos. 28119-F, 28120-F, 28659-F, 28660-F.)

On October 23, 1942, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed an information against the Interstate Milling Co., a corporation, Charlotte, N. C., alleging shipment within the period from on or about July 13 to on or about August 13, 1942, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Florida of quantities of corn meal that was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Rock Ground Triangle Crystal White Meal."

The article was alleged to be adulterated (1) in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insect fragments, rodent hair fragments, and rodent excreta fragments; and (2) in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On October 23, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$100 on each count or a total of \$300.

**4033. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. Juliette Milling Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. D. C. No. 4131. Sample Nos. 20432-E to 20434-E, incl.)

On February 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia filed an information against the Juliette Milling Co., a corporation, at Juliette, Ga., alleging shipment on or about July 29, 1940, from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida of a quantity of corn meal that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Juliette Meal."

On October 19, 1942, a plea of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant the court imposed a fine of \$50.

**4034. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. John G. Small. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100.** (F. D. C. No. 7205. Sample No. 59458-E.)

On May 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina filed an information against John G. Small, Edenton, N. C., alleging shipment on or about October 13, 1941, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia of a quantity of corn meal that was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance. The article was labeled in part: "Best Quality Water Ground Unbolted Corn Meal."

On September 28, 1942, the defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$100.

**4035. Adulteration of corn meal and flour. U. S. v. J. D. Perkerson's Sons. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$200.** (F. D. C. No. 6494. Sample Nos. 49863-E, 49868-E.)

On June 2, 1942, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed an information against J. D. Perkerson's Sons, a corporation, Austell, Ga., alleging shipment on or about October 1 and October 24, 1941, from the State of Georgia into the State of Louisiana of quantities of flour and corn meal that were adulterated in that they consisted in whole or in part of filthy substances, and in that they had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby they might have become contaminated with filth. The articles were labeled in part: "Perkerson's Southern Style Fresh Unbolted Corn Meal," or "Perkerson's Fresh Old Fashioned Whole Wheat Flour."

On September 24, 1942, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered on behalf of the defendant, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

**4036. Adulteration of corn meal. U. S. v. 69 Bags of Corn Meal. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.** (F. D. C. No. 8358. Sample No. 4315-F.)

On September 14, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 69 bags, each bag containing 25 pounds, of corn meal at Olive Hill, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about August 26 to on or about September 3, 1942, by the State Farm Bureau Cooperative Association from Lucasville, Ohio; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, namely, rodent excreta. The article was labeled in part: (Bags) "Dixie Maid Corn Meal Scioto F. B. Co-Op. Ass'n, Inc., Lucasville Mill, Lucasville, Ohio."

On October 23, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.